ARBIVAL OF THE CANADIAN.

Prench Vessels in American Waters.

ASSASSINATION OF COUNT TELEKI.

FATHER POINT, Monday, May 20, 1861. The steamship Canadian, from Liverpool at 10) o'clock on the morning of the 9th, via Londonderry on the evening of the 10th inst., arrived off this point at 5 o'clock this morning.

The steamship North Briton, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry early on the morning of the 9th inst. The dates per the Canadian are two days later than those already received.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The proceedings in Parliament on the 8th inst. were animportant.

The American crisis continued to be the leading topic of discussion everywhere.

The markets for American produce generally contin-

med excited. It was reported in London that an American ship from Liverpool en route for New-Orleans had been in-

served at 15 guineas, and a ship from Shanghae for New-York had been done at 40.

The Chamber of Commerce have called the attention of the French Government to the necessity of taking measures for the protection of French vessels in American waters. The Minister of Commerce, in concert with the Minister of Marine, promised to have a conference with the Emperor on the subject.

The Government had presented a bill to the Corps Legislatif opening a credit of forty-five millions of france for creat works of public utility, and another for issuing bonds amounting to one hundred and four millions of francs, resayable in thirty years.

It is asserted that the effective force of the French army is 75,000 men in the excess of number mentioned in the Budget.

High Mass was celebrated at the Chapelof St. Roch. in Paris, on the 8th inst., for the Warsaw victims. The congregation were attired in mourning, and were quite namerous. The harvest prospects of France are represented as

very bad, owing to inclement weather. It was feared that the fruit erop was lost, and the wheat crop had been seriously damaged by frost. Irreparable damage had been done to the brandy crop at Cognac. The Bourse was flat on the 8th inst., but closed a

shade firmer. Rentes, 69.20. It was stated that American agents had reached

France to purchase arms and military equipments.

ITALY.

Affairs in Italy continued without change.

## HINGARY.

A great sensation had been created by the assassina tion of Count Teleki.

A Pesth dispatch of the 8th just says that, in a sitting of the Lower House, the President confirmed the news that Count Teleki had been found murdered at his residence.

The House, at this announcement, raised a cry of despair. Several ladies who were in the galleries were carried away fainting.

M. Deak, in a voice stifled with emotion, proposes that the sitting of the House be adjourned until the 17th

Pesth is highly excited in regard to the assassination. It is alleged that Count Teleki committed suicide, but this is discredited.

### POLAND. Affairs in Poland were unchanged.

An extraordinary sitting of the Council of State had been beld at Warsaw for several days on account some peasants having refused to perform the labor required of them. Later news announces that in some districts the peasants were less refractory.

THE STEAMSHIP EDINBURGH'S NEWS.

The following is a synopsis of the news taken out by the Edinburgh, which left Liverpool on the 8th inst. The steamship Parana took out the news that the British Government would recognize the Southern

Confederacy as belligerents. American matters continued to attract attention in

the House of Commons. Mr. Gregory had postpoved his motion in favor of the prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy until the 17th inst.

Mr. Foster gave notice that he should call attention to the desirability of not recognizing insurrectionists. Mr. Horsfall said that he would postpone his motion relative to the rights of belligerents, Lord Palmerston having stated that pending the grave and complicated questions now being considered, discussion of the subject was impossible.

Active preparations are going on in the Navy-Yards for sending a powerful squadron into American waters. The London Times says that America has heretofore industriously vindicated principles and made precedents which now go to the contraction of her own belligerent rights. It says " she upheld prvateering, and denied the right of search, and both

Mr. Baxter had given notice in the House of Conmone that he would ask the Government if they in tended to ask a vote on the £78,000 for the Galway

Nothing new has taken place in French political

these are now turned against her."

A quarter of the town of Limoges had been destroyed

The reactionary movements in the Neapolitan prov

inces have been suppressed. It is reported that the Czar has sent the Grand-Duke Michael to Poland on a conciliatory mission, and with full powers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE PER CANA-

DIAN.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, May 9.—The sales of LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, May 9,—The sales of Coston in the Unerpool market, for the three days, including Wednesday, foot up 32,000 hales, of which apecularors and experters took 19,000 hales. Mears, Hewitt & Co. report the market firm, and advanced 4d since Friday. Many of the stockhave been withdrawn from the market. In some cases, the advance by holders asked is not conceded by buyers.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTOFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 9—Mears. Blehardown, Spince & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co., report Flour firm and partially slightly higher. What firm; Red. 11/2012/8; White, 12/6044. Con quiet but steadier: Mixed, 34,6; Yellow, 34/62034/9; White, 25/6

but steadier: Mixed 38,0, 1 market.—Liverpoot, May Liverpoot Provision Market.—Liverpoot, May Liverpoot Provision, Bacon quiet. Lard duil and

2. Bert steady. Pork firm. Bacon quiet. Lard dull and caler, but quotations unchanged. Tallow dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, MAY

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, MAY

2.—Rosia firm at 7/6 for common. Spirits Turpentine firm at
5/6 on the spot and to arrive. Ashes firm at 3/6 for Pots, and 29/
for Pearls. Sugarquist. Coffee steady. Sice steady, with a large
specialities importy for Carolina, and prices stinith; advaced, say
1.20 2024. Linesed Oil firm at 29/6. Estimore Berk 7/6/20/2.

LONDON MARKETS.—LONDON, MAY 9.—BREADSTURYS doll and unchanged. Sugarquist Turpens firm. Teafirm. Bits firm and slightly higher. Spirits Turpens firm. Teafirm. Bits firm and slightly higher. Spirits Turpens firm. Teafirm. Bits firm and slightly higher. Spirits Turpens firm. Teafirm. Bits firm and slightly higher. Spirits Turpens firm. Teafirm. Bits firm and slightly higher. Spirits Turpens firm. Teafirm. Bits firm and slightly higher. Spirits Turpens firm. Teafirm. Bits firm. Bits firm.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—LONDON, MAY 9.—Illinois Central Shares are quoted at Ng 2/3/4 discount. Eric Shares 19/4.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—LONDON, May 9.—In the
Bookey market the fords are dull but stationary. The principel
cause of the firmness is the belief that the American cricis will
throw a considerable domain on England for many articles of
produce and magneticuture, while its effect is being strangely
manifected on the shipping.

In the discount market, the general rate is 5/4 P cent, and ap
plications at the Bank of England are very presents. A belief in
each of the benk minimum is gaining ground.

MATERIAL OF WAR SHIPPED .- We are inform that our vigilant Quartermater Taliaferro has been kept busy for some weeks, and especially during the past eight days, receiving and stipping emnon, show abelle, and other military supplies, to Indianapolis, Camp at Cairo, Detroit Arsseal, Fortress Monroe, Washington, Philadelphia, New-York, Carlisle B. r. racks, Newport, Ky., Columbus, Ohio, &c., &c. Today there has been received from New-York 43 times, consisting of cannon, can carriers with reserve bears. consisting of cannon, gan carriages, with many boxes, all for distribution West during the next two or three days. Two ten-such columbiade, and other stores, will be support for Fort McKlenry and Babimore to-day. [Fits-burgh Chren., 18th.

# TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

FEIGH WASHINGTON. From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON May 18, 1861. Yesterday was bright with bayonets, and brilliant with the finest march of a large body of troops that we have seen in Washington. Five regiments, New-York and Massachusetts, after passing in review before the President's House, moved down the Avenue in their best attire, with full regimental and martial bands, drawing the whole curious population to the sidewalks

and windows. The scene was inspiring as they defiled from Fifteenth street into the broader margin of the Avenue, and widened by a lap of platoons into the whole of the carriage space. filling the entire breadth, and stretching, far as the eye could note, toward the Capitol, in dark and massive columns, steady in step and perfect in dress of sections. It was the beauty of war -no unwonted spectacle here now-but seeming to lose none of its charms by its daily and hourly recurrence. The dust, too, always in suspension and often in suffocation, seemed to have, for once, some consideration, and neither filled the postrils of the soldiers nor the eyes of the spectators, but left a clear perspective for the full enjoyment of the scenic pomp. Each new arrival passes inspection, and the recent Michigan regiment followed to-day in the same footsteps, and drew out the identical attentive waiters upon the next pageant.

The weather has been favorable, also, for the spirit of war, and the display of lace, epaulettes and ribbons. There has been no rain for fartyeight hours, but warmth of sun, even to the point of perspiration, Willard's Hotel being inexhaustable in varieties of climate. It stretches, in extent, from the Equator to the Polar Circle, and has the heats of the tropics and the ice of the Arctic region. My own habitation is in the Northern Temperate Zone, with no visible sunshine, but an infinite variety of bleak wall for perspectives but as it is not so high in the neavens as to enable me to study astronomy with the naked eye, I am content. The conterminous territory of Concert Hall, dear to memory as the theater of the last salvation of the Union, is in mititary occupation. I have musical entertainments of drum and fife on the most liberal scale of supply and cheapness; the rattle of musketbreeches brought to the floor with emphasis, in the "order arms" of Scott's tactics, sometimes at undesirable hours: and then again, a pleasing panorama of camp-laundering in shirt festoonery, of sheep's grey, with a tinting of indigo, going through the drying process, so that if solitary it is a solitude sweetened with a variety of saccharine properties.

But do not suppose that we have here only barracks and beef-rations. The scope of observation has a larger expanse. Art in galleries, and sculpture in groves and niches claim admiration. You can study the Ancient Masters at the Rotunda in Chapman's Baptism of Pocahontas, where-like the picture criticized in the Vicar of Wakefield, the work "would have been better " if the painter had taken more pains"-and admire historical pigments in the silk stockings and shoe buckles of the "Declaration of Independ-"ence," with the heads of several gentlemen of good habits and excellent moral character piaced at the other extremities. Or, if you revere the skill of the lapidary, study the attitude of the marble Columbus, on the east front, with a simulated globe, but a seeming ball, of Columbian conception, which he is in the act of tossing to his friend, Gen. Washington, who sits across the intermediate gravel, sword in hand, evidently contemplating be weather, and thinking, as the wind is East, that it will rain to-morrow. In a drapery, too, Roman in fushion, but one in which he was never seen, unless by faithful Casar, when he may have thrown a sheet over his shoulders in a night alarm, or wrapped himself in two ells of bleached muslin, to go to a bath-room, eliciting our anxieties for such slender apparel, with the fitful thermometer ranging from two below to one hundred and ten above, in the shade. Yet with all of this incongruity of dress, position, and locality, drawing forth emotions of reverence and love, such as no other resemblance by chisel or brush can give to the American heart.

Others will deplore the removal to Annapolis of another gem of invention and execution-the Naval Monument, placed very appropriately in a stern of a hundred barrels of water, to aid our appreciation of the rough, rude sea, by a small sackage of the fresh element at the base. It was a curious compound, in its emblems of neathen mythology and the Christian dispensation -Neptune and naval symbols of most astounding conception, but very epaque signification. Nothing but respect for the gallant men of whom it is a memento saves it from inciting other dispositions than that of sorrow for the dead. When the voice of the turtle is heard again in the land, I shall make a trip to Annapolis for the expres end of renewing my recollections of this mos monstrous and astonishing accomplishment of creative genius.

The boulevards and parks of the city are now at the suburban camps. Hither resort both the idle and inquisitive. The village of tents occupied by the New-York 7th is the most frequented. Of easy access by omnibus and carriage, there is no exclusiveness of visit. Ladies look on war in its mildest form, and misses and children in crowds see future victory and conquest in its earliest developments. The natural beauty of site, with the streets and avenues of tents, inviting in sunshine, but subject to a large discount of value in wind and rain, with the perfection of drill and evolution, make the encampment fully up to the reputation which attracts all classes. In fact, as well as in poetry, with the surroundings of forest trees, the presence of bright eyes and fair faces,

" Love rules the camp, the court, the grove."

The asceticism of spare meals and stinted rations does not take from the soldier the vivacity of fighting. Boxes marked "Old Bourbon" and hampers from sunny France or shady Jersey bear moral evidence of a fair attention to the enjoyments of appetite as well as to enhancing the muscle and sinew of war.

Any assemblage, unless to compare opinions or

the probability of a march on Richmond, an investment at Harper's Ferry, or an armed occupation of Norfolk, with the smaller gossip of appointments, is a singular interpolation upon the invariable daily life of the town. Even in dress, the citizen is as one to ten to the warrior. At an elegant entertainment of the Secretary of State, Jeems Yellowplush would have counted three hundred pairs of epaulettes and two thousand yards of gold luce, to about forty coats of

sober black. American bunting took the place of brocatelle in drapery, and dashing juniors of fort and frigate joined blooming partners in the dance to the music of a military band very ruddy in coat, very red in face, and very flatulent in lungs; but with all these, mingling ingredients of circle, and elegance of arrangement, and a kind hospitality of welcome, which reminded one of the best days of Washington society.

FROM ST. LOUIS TO WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1861. I think the reported destruction of culverts on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is incorrect. I passed over the road on the 16th, and was at Harper's Ferry at 2 p. m., and at that time there was no obstruction. The road was in good condition, the passengers were not molested by the military, and nothing in the movements or appearance of the troops there indicated any apprehension of attack. While the train stopped there company of 100 or 200 recruits came in with carpetbage, and without uniform or a ms. It was stated also that about 1,200 Alabamians arrived the day before, and they elaimed to have a force of 10,000. I should judge that the number did not exceed 7,000. They were busy fortifying the mountains on the Maryland I raid a visit to the Union Delegate Convention at

Wheeling, and was highly gratified with their boldness and unanimity for the Union. The Convention was numerously attended, and composed of men of intelligence, many of them of a order of talent and eloquence. In spirit, enthusiasta, and firmness, they came fully up to the Free States. There was no hesitation or timidity or diversity of pinion in the purpose aimed at. They were for the Union without condition or reservation, and for crushing treason by the strong arm wherever found whether at a distance or at home among their neighbors. There was difference of opinion as to the mode of action, which at one time created some ill feeling, but it was swallowed up in the grand result of preserving the Union, which all were agreed on. J. H. Cartile esq., by his indefatigable efforts brought the Convenion together, and wished to cut loose at once from the Eastern portion of the State. He, however, wisely yielded to the course adopted, though a majority were isposed to go with him. Mr. Carlife is a man of great talent and rare eloquence, and if he lives will yet make his mark. Mr. Willey of Monongabela, whose opinion prevailed, is a man of equal telent, and of great energy of character. There was no mistaking the tone and sentiment of the Convention. They mean not only to stend by the Union, but to fight for it, and many e them declared that they should go from the Convention into the camp. Two or three regiments are forming and went arms, and they propose to occupy and fortify old Fort Frederick, whose crumbling walls are seen from the railroad. I did not see a single Secession day it Wheeling nor on the road until within a few miles of Harper's Ferry, though the Stars and Stripes were

This city appears like a military camp, and few beide troops are in the streets. Major-Gen. George B. McClellah is assigned to the supreme cammand of the Military Department West, and will doubtless give atisfaction to the loyal people of that section.

A COAST-GUARD STEAMER ATTACKED. FOUR SOLDIERS KILLED AND FIVE WOUNDED-A VESSEL IN SEARCH OF THE PERATES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 20, 1861. Last night (Sunday) one of the Government constmard steamers got mahore at the mouth of the Potomac, and was attacked by an armed propeller from Richmond, manned by a large force of the rebels.

After a brisk contest the rebels were beaten off. Four Government soldiers, however, were killed on

beard the guard boat, and five others were wounded. The wounded men were landed this morning at Fort Washington, fifteen miles below Washington Another steamer, with 50 soldiers on board, has just

uttering treasonable sentiments, or being spies. In no case, however, as yet, has punishment been inflicted.

Occasional arrests take place of persons charged with

gone in search of the pirates.

One of the former class has been released on taking the oath of allegiance. Commodore Tatnall, of the Confederate Navy, as

signed to the command of the naval forces at Charleston has arrived there.

Col. Vosburgh, of the New-York Seventy-first Regiment, died this morning of hemorrhage of the lungs. His remains will be immediately transported thither.

Southern papers falsely assert that "the correspondmee of the Associated Press is largely controlled or they, themselves, are constantly publishing the most foolish and extravagant stories against the Government, and these engaged in the administration of its

The Charleston Courier, of Friday, says that for wo days past, our port has been without the presence of the Niagara, which has left for parts unknown. Sh has been reported off Savannah, in company with the brig Perry, and has been seen off North Edicto, but at present there is no certain information of her posi-

The Huntress has also been observed near this bar, but she, too, has left. Our port is consequently without obstruction at this moment. Yesterd y we had several arrivals from foreign ports, among them a corgo of molasses from Carports, and a British brig with pig iron and coal from Glasgow. The latter has bee taken up to return to the same port with a full cargo of Sea Island Cotton at the enormous freight of 21d. per pound. Such a freight has not been given in the

memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Capt. Elzey, late of the Federal Army, has tendered is services to the Confederate States.

Although the sixty days allowed by the joint resolu-

tion of the late Congress during which to file remon-strances against the extension of McCornick's reaper patents have expired, the argument in the case before the Commissioner of Patents will not begin until the lat of June.

The reported illness of Senator Douglas has caused profound solicitude and anxiety among those to whom the knowledge of it has come. It is regarded as an

the knowledge of it has come. It is regarded as an added affliction to the country. Prayers were offered for him in many of the churches here yesterday.

The Firemen Zouaves (Ellsworth's) are saffering more and more in the public esteem, and is that of officials of the Government, through the continued irregularities, which it seems to be the babit of some of them to practice. A high Government officer, one whose word will be haven the subject, said a short time ago, be thought they would to be ordered back home. He said the proof discipline of them, to make them soldiers, appeared to be impracticable.

none. He said the proper discipline of them, to make them soldiers, appeared to be impracticable. The entire centrol of the Telegraph, independent and irrespective of the officers of the Company, so that only the operators retained may be cognizant of its opera-tions, is likely to be adopted by the Government.

GEN. BUTLER'S MOVEMENTS. NEW BATTERIES AT CHARLESTON—EXPECTED
COLLISION AT HARPER'S PERRY—INEFFICIENT

COLLISION AT HARPER'S PERRY—INEFFICIENT BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 20, 1861.

It has been determined to release the spics under arrest here, on condition that they take the oath of allegiance to the Government and the Union.

Major-Gen. Burler left here to-day for Fortress Monroe, by the way of Annapolis.

Advices of a late date from the South, state that the Charlestonians are eracting batteries of rifled cannon on the coast near Charleston, in order to fire upon vessels of the blockading floct, when any of them shall

on the coast near Charleston, in order to fire upon ves-sels of the blockeding flost, when any of them shall approach within the range of these guns.

A collision at Harper's Ferry is regarded as certain this week. The rebels lave strengthened their posi-tion, and are getting ready for an attack.

The steamship Marion left to-day for New-York.

According to information received by the Depart-ments here, the blockade of the harbor of Charleston is not efficient.

Several vessels have effected a safe passage into that port, and report that they saw no signs of any block-ading squadron. This matter will be immediately at lended to. FROM MARYLAND.

HEALTHFUL SENTIMENT OF WORKING PEOPLE.

ROSS WINANS GIVES HIS PAROLE.

From Our Special Correspondent. BALTIMORE, Squarday, May 18, 1861. Yesterday was almost a newsless day. There was scarcely a breath to ripple the surface.

I took a walk last evening to the Bolton Depot of the Northern Central Railroad, and thence to the new reservoir, near by. Crowds of people lined the roadside, expecting the arrival of more soldiers from the sterior; but the 6 o'clock passenger train brought the tidings that none were coming. I did not meet with a Robel in the vast throng, nor could I hear of any, though I made it a point to question the better-dressed folks, among whom the traitors are chiefly to be found. The most healthful sentiment prevailed. The workmen at the depot bave raised a high pole and a flag. and are going to surmount the stuff with a gilt spreadeagle of iron. The most ardent feeling in behalf of the Government animated the hardy sons of toil, with whom I conversed freely. They can talk of little else but the gallant soldiers of Michigan, whom they received so cordially.

The release of Ross Winans, I leasn, was made at the argent instance of John H. B. Latrobe and Neilson Poe his counsel, whose representations of the actual position of the prisoner prevailed. Though the violated laws of his country demanded the sternest treatment in his case, owing to his wide personal influence, his wealth, and his social position, yet it is well known here that he was more simped sening than siming. that he was the dute of the designing men, who led him to raise his hand against the Government, and that he was not in the counsels of the chief conspirators. who played upon his weakness, and used him and his great wealth for their base purposes. He is reported to have given his parole d'honneur not to lift his arm against the United States in future. Under these circumstances, the Government could not resist a display of its magnanimity, for while by this act of mercy has saved a venerable old man from his own follies, has shown the real rebels in the affair of the 19th of April that they are within its iron grasp.

The American, of yesterday, gives currency to the mulicious misrepresentation, that Gen. Butler's conduct, while stationed here, gave cause of oftense to many staunch Union men. I have sought to ascertain what foundation there is for this statement, but I find it to be nothing more than the emanation of Secession brains. The Unionist who could be dissatisfied with the General's proclamation, and acts, is a miserable bypocrite, and should go over at once to the ranks of open Robels. Apropos of The American. It affects to be the devotee of the maintenance of the Federal Government, but its cloven foot of sympathy with the Secession concern, is revealed at every step it takes. So, too, of The Patriot-and vet these two onpers are enjoying the patronage of the Government. I chance to know that this state of things will not be suffered to continue very long. The Chapper is thoroughly outspoken and manly defender of the Union, now in this city, and though now and then it relapses into its old pro-slavery prejudices, and raps Republicanism pretty severely over the pate, its columns are doing noble service to the cause of the Government, which ought instantly to recognize its good work by a transfer

of its patronage.

Henry Winter Davis was noninated last evening as the candidate for Congress of the Unconditional Union men of the IVth District. The vote stood 42 to 18 for John P. Kennedy, and was then made unanimous. The hostility to Mr. Davis on the part of a portion of his former friends has been giving way rapidly, under the pressure of recent events, and a large number of his old Democratic opponents rallied to his nomination. Whether the vote at the polls will sustain him remains to be seen. If the contest should be narrowed down between him and Henry May, upon whom the rebels are talking of concentrating their strength, I think his chances of success are at least even. But if the rebels put up an extreme man, Mr. Davis will sweep the field. The only doubt about his election at all is the course of the Republicans. They have been so harshly and unjustly dealt with by the Administration in the distribution of official favor in this city, which has been directed almost exclusively under Mr. Davis's influence, that they may not care to lick the hand that

has smitten them so sorely. Edward D. Hammond, an ex-M. C., of Ellicott's Mills, where the Union sentiment is daily crushing out rebeltion, is talked of as the Union candidate for Congress against Hughes. Either he or Selman can beat the candidate of the rebels. J. Morrison Harris is pushed by his friends for a third term in the HIId Dis-Harris I learn, has declared in favor of unconditional Unionism. The political waters are stirred up from their very depths, in spite of the war ninst the Rebels.

The President has, sure enough, declined accepting Gov. Hicks's three months' contingent. This is right and proper. The truth is, the call of the Government or volunteers, as Winter Davis is said to have recently suggested to Mr. Lincoln, need not have been ade upon the Governors. It could have been addressed directly to the loyal military men of each State, and had that been done, the loyal men of every one of the Border Slave States would have promptly responded. The President is said to have at once recognized the propriety of Mr. Davis's suggestion.

There would have been a great saving in time, at

Some 20,000 citizens are supposed to have visited Camp Cadwallader yesterday. The converting power of this visit upon doubtful and even rebel minds cannot well be measured. It will tend to strip the Secession press in our city of all its influence. Nothing is more potent than the display of military power on the side of law and order and their conduct that they are getting their eyes open. There is to be a grand review of the regiments at this amp this afternoon.

Several strategic points have been selected on the hights around Baltimore, with a view to their permanent fortification against the enemies of the Republic, and they will be speedily occupied. It is now be to be felt that Baltimore commands Washington in a military sense, and that it must be held in that light. This necessity is having a powerful influence on the views of the citizens, and they are evincing a decided inclination to accept this state of things us the best that could happen for them, while treason and rebeilion continue to have a foothold on the soil.

To-day, they are expecing the arrival of almost a orps d'armée, by way of the Northern Central; and as I write, at an early hour, I am told that the people are hurrying to the scene of debarkation. Col. Me-Connell's Baltimore regiment for the war is nearly filled. A loyal regiment, I hear, has been raised in Cecil County, in which Alexander Evans, late M. C., is a private. The Federal flag is going up at nearly every cross-road and way-side inn in Hartford County, The rebels are in high feather at the assignment of

let their social position be what it may. This much I can pledge for him in advance, as the duck-cating epi-

cureans will find out to their cost should they make any

Gen. Cadwallader to the command of this district, especially those which are members of the Baltimore Club After three cheers for Col. Pinckney, the company They are boasting that they can control the policy of the General toward the city, because in other days their social relations with each other were of the most cordial character. This is the meaning of the paragraphs you see in the city papers of his acceptability in a social point of view. Never were persons so egre-giously deceived as these duck-enting Secessionists will As you will see by the following programme, "s As you will see by the following programme, "a change has come over the spirit of our dream:"

"Hangurrins, bearansses, or Annapolis, and Barances, Md., May 15, 1061.

"L. Brevet Major-General Cadwallader assumes command of the Department of Annapolis, and establishes his headquarers, until further orders, at haitmore, Md.

"11. The Commanders of Divisions, Brigades, Regiments, and Posts will immediately send a field-return of their respective commands to these headquarters, and report all subjects of interest of the service which may arise.

"By order of Brevet Maj. Gen. CADWALLADER.
"THOS. H. NEILL, Capt. 5th Reg. Infly and A. A. A. 4."

Gen. Cadwallader has not unde his appearance here, but will probably make us a visit in a day or two. be, for there is no man in the country whose sense of duty overrides so overwhelmingly his social relations. Gen. Cadwallader is not the man to betray his high trust at the instigation of rebels and their sympathizers,

I am happy to learn that the President has recommissioned William Meade Addison as United States

District-Attorney in this State. This is his third term -having been first appointed by Mr. Pierce. They speak of him as being a faithful efficer, and he is a Union man to the core, being vouched for as such, I learn, by Mr. Collector Barney of your city, and hundreds of other friends. Since Republicanism is to be ignored by the appointing power hereafter, I am glad the mantle of office in this case has fal en on a Democrat, and a Reckinridge one at that. I have far more confidence in the loyalty of a Southern Breckinridge man, if loval at all, than in any Southern Bell man whom I ever knew. Loyalty sits too loosely on this latter class of people for my taste. Ecce John Bell! Traitors will not be apt to fare very well if they fall into Mr. Addison's bands.

INTERESTING FROM ANNAPOLIS.

The Recevery of the Stolen Light-ship-Our Troops Fired into by a Company of Rebel Soldiers-Happy Escape of our Blen-Flag Baising at Fort Madison-Interesting Ceremony-Con. Gadwallacer's Orders-Ruse of Soldiers to get Home-A Man Expelled-Telegraph Arrangements. From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. TROOFS, ANNAPOLIS, May 18, 1861.

Nothing of material interest has occurred within the garrison at this point since last I wrote you, and no changes have occurred in the internal affairs of the regiments stationed hereabouts. A very noteworthy matter is the change in the weather. days of rain-storms and storms of cold winds have been superseded in command, and since Sunday last in the way of sunshiny and pleasant days the troops have had nothing to complain of. The mornings and evenings are delightfully cool, a fine breeze wafting over is from the Chesapeake and the ocean beyond, amply epaying us for any inconvenience that we might ha flered during midday from the rays of old Sol.

This morning the steamer William Woodward, havng in tow the light-ship which had about a week ago been removed from Smith's Point, in the Chesaranke Bay, arrived in the barbor and anchored off the Academy grounds. Information of the removal having reached here, orders were issued by the Government that a sufficient force be dispatched to hunt up and reapture the ship wherever she might be secreted by the Rebels. Accordingly, on the 16th inst., the steamer Woodward left Annapolis, with two pieces of artillery, charge of a detachment of the 8th Regiment, New York, under command of Lieut, Byrns; a company of 0 men from the National Grays, Brooklyn; 40 Ma ines from the United States frigate Alleghany; and we've Marines from the United States schooner Forward, and two launches. The expedition was in harge of Lieut. Flusser, U. S. N., accompanied by Lient. Traverse, U. S. N. The steamer proceeded lown the Ch saneake Bay unmolested, and at 54 o'clock on the following morning anchored in the Great Wycomico River. Lt. Flusser, with 20 Marines, took one of the lannehee and preceded up the river to reconnoiser, and while looking about discovered the light-ship anchored up Mill Creek, one of the tributaries of the Wycomico. Returning to the steamer, he ordered the other launch to be filled with armed men, and then started after the ship, which he found no difficulty in zing. As the launches run up the creek, severalment bonts, apparently oding sentry duty, rowed off with possible baste. The marines crept up the sides of all possible haste. The marines crept up the sides of the stap like so many flies, but found no one on board, although there were abundant evidences that she had been recently occupied. The ship lay two niles up the creek, some time was occupied in towing her out. the creek, some time was occupied in towing her out. While this was being accomplished, several men came down to the shore, and wanted to know what besiness we had with the ship; but no reply was vouchsafed. After gaining the river and making fast the ship to the weamer, sheered round, when her gains were pointed toward the shore, where the men were seen. As the Woodward with her prize started, bomeward, the American flag was run up and three cheers, which were responded to by a velley of musketry from the bubbes and low shrubbery that shirted the shore. The infinitry company from the lifth was drawn up on the upper deck, and at the word of command a shower of bullets was sent into the bubbes. For five or ten minutes the leanen messesogurs whizzed backward and for ward, but happily no one on the steamer received any injury. The artillerymen strempted to throw some shrapael among the Kebels, the stemmer received any injury. The artillerymen attempted to throw some shrapitel among the Robels, but from the proximity of the vessel to the shore our own position would have been endangered. Soon after the uring ceased entirely, from which it was sur-mised thus some of the musket and revolver shots from mised that some of the musket and revelver shots from the 13th and 8th did execution. Occasionally a man in milform, with musket in hand, would be seen dodging from bush to bush, but otherwise the Robels were not seen, nor had we any means of ascertaining their strength. Our troops were exposed to the direct fire of the Robels, and it was almost a miracle that none fell in the ranks. Private Steele of the 8th remarked that it was fortunate for us that there were no Missouri or Kentucky ridemen among the Robels, or they would have picked us off like sheep. The men stood from at their posts, and there was not one who did not desire to land and hunt out from their skulking piaces the cowardly robels. We soon got who did not desire to band and bart out from their skulking places the cowardly rebels. We soon got under way, and in a little time were beyond the ene-my's reach. At the mouth of the Wyconico we met and boarded a schooner bound up the river, notwithstanding she di-played the stars and stripes. Lieu Flusser thought it prodent to examine her from her recknoting that she had only be national colors as a ruse. Found her all mational colors as a ruse. Found her all right, and learned from her captain that the men who fired upon the troops composed a company of Secsionists known as "the Lancaster Greys." On our way home we were chased four hours by a steamer, and linaily hove to upon her firing a gun asthwart our stern. She in turn boarded us, and found us all right. She proved to be the United States steamer Baldmore, bound for Washington via the Potomac. Continued on our course, and arrived without further molestation in the Severn kiver, where we anchored the light-ship close to the other vessel of the same character recaptured last week. The men composing the expedition met with a hearty reception from their companions, and were soon in quarters again.

with a hearty reception from their companions, and were soon in quarters again.

About 11 o'clock this morning, Col. Pinckney and staff proceeded, at the invitation of Captain Schwartz, Co. If, Sixth Regiment, to assist at the ceremony of a hag raising at the garrison in Fort Madiscu, which

Co. If, Sixth Regiment to assist at the ceremony of a hag raising at the garrison in Fort Madison, which position commands the barbor. The troops were drawn up in three sides of a square, the colonel and stafforming the other side. Captain S., after a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, hoisted the flag to its position, and as its folds were given to the breeze, all united in giving nine hearty cheers. Col. Pinckney being called up, addressed the assemblage as follows:

"Captain Schwartz and fellow-soloiess of the Sixth Regiment—It is with pride I behold you drawn up before the flag of our country, unfurled for the first time in this fort. To Company H has been assigned the honorable duty of occupying Fort Madison, for the first time gardened by the United States—it having been completed within a year.

"The occusion on which we are assembled is rendered dear to every soldier in the Company, and will be remembered by you throughout your lives. Knowing, as you do, that you have the distinguished honor of being intructed with the defense of this position, one of the entrepast to the capital of the nation, I co not doubt you will acquit yourselves notely, and, if necessary, lay down your lives and let your bones bleach and write au the sm sooner than permit any fee to our National Government to remove hence this glorious standard. In sweet remembrance will you ever hold this day the most anspirious event in your lives, and with pride will it be transmitted to your captain, as be has,

with pride will it be transmitted to your children and your children's children.

"You have the confidence of your Captain, as he has, I know, of you and of his commanding officer. You have been satisfact to many privations while in the service, and are now for the first time comfortably provided for. This state of things is incident to the life of the soldier. He must be ready for duty at all times and on all occasions when orders are given. The resignation with which you have borne the onerous duties as igned to you, and the theority with which you have responded to orders, are deserving of the highest commendation."

was dismissed for a brief senson and provided with some refreshments, in the way of lager, eweitzer kase, pretzels, &c., &c. This variation, slight as it was, from mess beef, mess pork, beans, &c., put the men in remarkably good humor, and when the "assembly" was beat they sprang to their posts with amusual alacity.

Capt. Neill, his aid, has arrived, and Gen. Butler, with his aid, has gone to Wastington.

All sorte of subterfuses are resorted to by many of the soldiers to get back to New-York. Some weeks ago, one of the nem of the 6th applied to Col. Pinckney for leave of absence, and at the same time presented a certificate from a physician in your city, setting forth that ois wife was dangerously ill, and his presence was required at home forthwith. The certificate appearing genuine, leave of absence was granted; but it has since transpired that the document was bogus, or was got up by some quack for a small fee. The fellow having reached home, went to the wives of other soldiers and told them how to proceed, and since then the Colonel has been overrou with soldiers, learing doctor's certificates, setting forth serious illness in their families. The following action of the company to which this man was attached, shows what disposition was made of him:

to which this man was attached, shows what disposition was made of him:

Four Mantson, Wednesday, May 15, 1861.

Co. H. Govenson's terants, on Res. N. Y. S. M.

At meeting held this evening to this Compacy, gerisoned here, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, S. Well, a member of this Compacy, residing at No. 273 Eighth street, returned home on the 4th of May, with a leave of absence for five days, and it hereas. The five days have long since expired, and the said Well did not yet return, but on the contrary, has busies himself with visining the families of those who are here serving their country, and making all kinds of false representations in reference to our fremment here, &c., and, further, areing them to write and send letters here to the effect that their families were seek, &e., for the purp se of gesting the men leave of absence on the same principle as his; therefore

Nesteed, That such cowardly nets are not in harmony with the feedings of the members of this Company, they only lending to cause needers and ounceceasy fears and anxieties.

Meaded, That this premable and resolutions be published in the different papers of New-York.

B. Canz, Serly.

Cort. B. SCHWARTZ, Chairman.

Under contract with the Government the American Telegraph Company has extended its like from the rollroad depot on the outrkits of the city to the Academy grounds, and a telegraph office is now established and the headenmeters. The lines are subject to and

rollroad depot on the outsits of the city to the Academy grounds, and a telegraph office is now established at the headquarters. The lines are subject to and entirely under the control of the thevernment, and no disputches concerning public matters, either to newspapers or individuals, are allowed to be sent without ing supervised and countersige of by the command gofficer. Messrs. Samuel M. Brown and J. H. Bun nell are the operators. Whenever active operations are commenced against the rebel forces the Government will probably adopt the plan used by Louis Napoleon, namely, to drop protected wires any where along the grass, roads, fields, or rivers, from point to point, so as to signal the movements of the troops without delay. victiont delay.

I send you the names of the disloyal members of the I send you the names of the disloyal members of the the Regiment who refused lo take the eath and who were stripped of their accourrements and driven immediately from the camp with instructions to "get home as best they could." At every step they were greeted with hisses, and the loyal men refused to hold intercourse with them. They had no excuse for thus abandoning the Regiment, as they were well cared for, having flenty to eat, plenty of clothes and comfortable quarters. Such men as those should be ever treated with scorn, and their names published in every quarter. Incob Lehman, Co. E. | William Reiss, Co. E.

Jacob Lehman, Co. E.
Lieut, Jacob Debohen, Co. B.
John H. Dail, Co. K.
Henry Klein, Co. K.
Gen. Schmidt, Co. K.
Mittis Scheger, Co. F.
Francis Firson, Co. G.
Abraham Rindler, Co. C. William Reine, Co. E. Heery Fzellin, Co. B. Robert Fergmon, Co. K. Sine n Rosenbush, Co. E. John Lauger, Co. K. George Eind, Co. C. Wm. Bahmer, Co. C. Abraham Riodeer, Co. C. I Several menters of the 13th Regiment, on the ground that they were not able to stand the fatigue of a soldier's life, refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Government, and were sent home by Col.

By means of the reilcoad and steamboat we have daily communication with your city, and as I am writing (9 o clock p. m.) those industrious urchias, the newsloys, are crying outside of our quarters, "Here's New York papers—TRIBUNE, Herald, Times." At first twenty cents were changed for your papers, then ten cents, and now the standing rate is five cents.

ten cents, and now the standing rate is five cents.

SUNDAY, May 19, 1861.

One of Nature's lovel'est days. The bells are chiming from the Catholic Cathedral in town, and many of the soldiers are preparing to go to Church. All is quiet

A LOYAL VOICE FROM TEXAS.

The following letter from Major Sprague, of the

A LOYAL VOICE FROM TEXAS.

The following letter from Major Sprague, of the United States Army, is published in an Albany paper:

SAN ANDONO, Texas, April 24, 1861.

DEAR SIR—Since my last letter events have culminated here so rapidly, it is impossible for me to narrate them in detail. To myself, the most important event is my arrest as a prisoner of war. The decided measures adopted in Washington toward the Confederate States, alaemed the authorities in Montgomery, when orders were transmitted to arrest and disarm the United States troops on route out of Texas, under the agreement made by General Twiggs, and to arrest the United States officers on duty in San Antonio "as prisoners of war." The secred engagement made by Texas that the entire command serving in that Sinte should pass out unmelested, has been disregarded, and Texas, through her recently acknowledged Government, has participated in this most graceless act. Fifteen officers have been arrested and marched through the streets of San Antonio, surrounded by a guard of Texas volunteers. Most of these officers have served from five to ten years, protecting the frontier. When coming into the Secudius States, in February last, on my way to New-Mexico, I had serions apprehensions of the present result, and endeavored by timely application to the proper authorities to avoid it, but was unsuccessful, and here I am, "a prisoner of war." If taken in conflict, or in any honorable mode of warfare, I would not grumble; but to be crushed in this manner, a victim to the treachery of others, is more than man can bear. I have served for twenty-two years under our flag, and seen it go up and down with the rising and setting eno, and have witnessed its blessings with a pro-d hears, in all parts of our country. To this Union I am devoted, and though for a time my sword may rest in its ecabbard, yet my tongue, heart, intellect, and pen shall be devoted to an our country. To this Union I am devoted, and though for a time my sword may rest in its esubbard, yet my tongue, heart, intellect, and pen shall be devoted to an eternal warfare against those who, with vindictive spleen and pretended wrongs, would destroy this Gov-ernment under which we have lived and prospered so

spleen and pretended wrongs, would destroy this Government under which we have lived and prospered so many years.

Political parties and questions are now at an end; the negro has gone under, neck and heels, and it becomes every man who cherishes his home to stand by the Union. We have paroles offered obligating us not to bear arms during what they, the enemy, call the war, unless exchanged, or to remain close prisoners of war. All communication with the States, by mail or otherwise, is cut off, and the entire country is under the central of ranging volunteers. The officers and men, though removes from all connection with the Government, and entreated by the agents of the Confederated States to join their cause, with the prospect of increased rank and pary, have remained true to their colors, in the firm conviction in the ability and patriotism of the People to redress our wrongs. Shall we remain here as prisoners, or take a parole and trust to lack? Plant is the question. I give you a few of the heavy items received the last mail from New-Orleans, which are certainly not encouraging to prisoners of war in a foreign land, vix. President Lincoin flee from Washington; Gen. Scott resigned and joined the Confederate States; Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia out of the Union the 7th New-York Regiment cut up exronte through Baltimore for Washington; fifty thousand men from the South surrounding Washington, and the women and children notified to leave; Gosport Navy-Yard taken by Virginia after a snarp conflictforty Union men kifled. How true the foregoing is we are yet to learn, doubtful if we ever know the truth if depending upon the newspapers received here. It is thus the citizens of this section are taught to believe that the Government of the United States is at an end. I send this by a friend wao will put it in the first rehable post-office—probably St. Louis.

Another irem has just come to hand through the stage way-bill from Indianola, on the coast, Loi miles distant. The Star of the West, awaiting th

has been stoken by the secretionists, and the tryop and eff Major Sibley, while on board lighters, off the bar, have been enrounded by two armed steamers from New-Orleans, containing 600 men, with artillery, and made priseners of war. The officers and men, it is said, have taken paroles. Here again the attempt was made to seduce them from their colors by rank and pay. It is thus events accumulate around us, sed and disastrous, indeed: but our faith is firm. We may be discouraged, treated with indignisy, our Government derided, even our allegiance, under these disasters ridiculed, still there is an unwavering fidelity to our Union among the soldiers of the army in this quarter, which cannot be questioned nor surpassed. It looks rather dark at present, but daylight is breaking, even in this remote and foreign land. I never thought the time would come when I should be a stranger among my own countrymen. I fear there is a worm planted within our bosom that will never due.

As ever, truly yours,

J. T. SPEAGUE.

BEAUREGARD AT RICHMOND.

News from Norfolk and Richmond confirm the pre-ence of General Beauregard at the Ster place. The reported change of the Southern Capital from Montgomery to Richmond excites comment here, and looks as if Virginia would be the battle-ground of the

A SHARP WATCH KEPT AT SEA.

Captain Ryder, of the bark Escorizza, arrived at this port this morning from Sagua la Grande, reports that on the 16th isst., when 40 miles off Cape Henry, he was infied by the officers of a steam propeller, who exited, "What flag do you sail under?" The answer was, "The stars and stripes." "Alt right," was the response, and the Escorizza proceeded on her way.